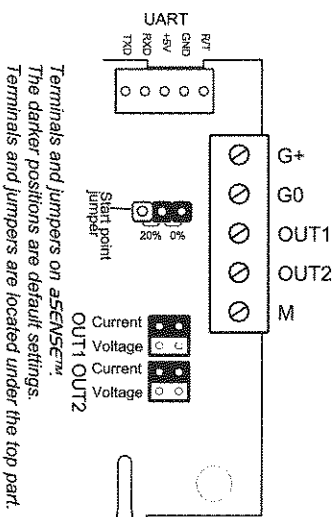
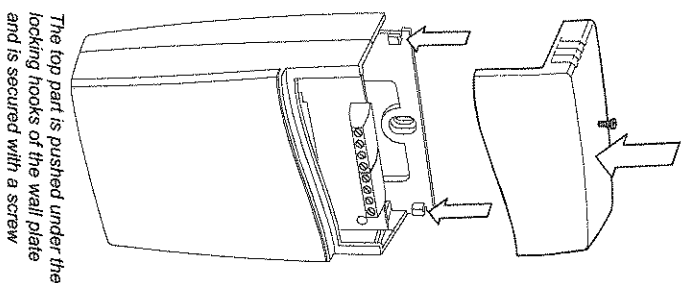
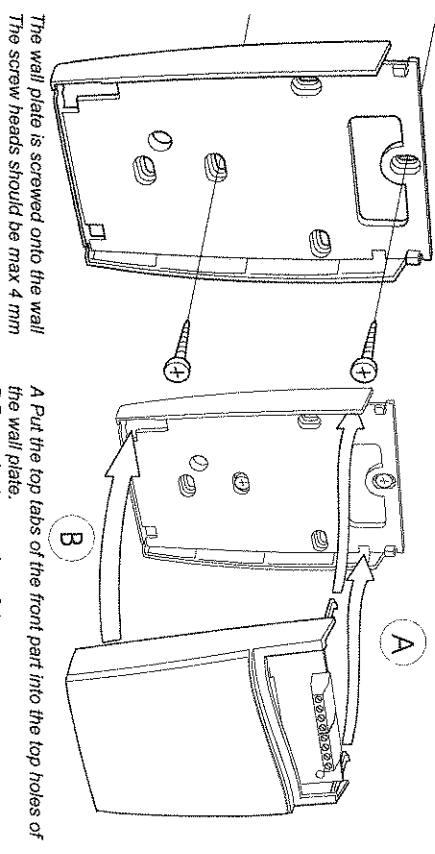


Mounting of the sensor



If for some reason the PCB must be removed it must be handled carefully and protected from electrostatic discharge! Normally, removing the PCB is not required.

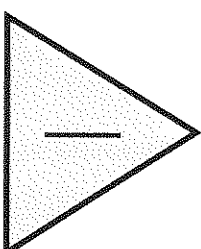
Electrical connections

The power supply has to be connected to G+ and G0. G0 is considered as system ground. If the analogue output is connected to a controller the same ground reference has to be used for the aSENSE™ unit and for the control system! Unless different transformers are used, special precautions need to be taken.

PLEASE NOTE! The aSENSE™ signal ground is not galvanically separated from the aSENSE™ power supply!

PLEASE NOTE!

The same ground reference has to be used for the aSENSE™ unit and for the control system!



If possible keep the sensor powered up after mounting. Connect the analogue output before measuring.

Connection Terminal	Function	Electrical Data	Remarks
G+ G0	Power (+) Power ground (-)	24 VAC/DC+ (+20%), 3W 24 VAC/DC-	2W without output load See note 1!
OUT 1	Analogue Output 1 (+)	0-10 VDC or 0-20 mA, 2-10 VDC or 4-20 mA,	According to positions of OUT1 and start point jumpers. See note 2!
OUT 2	Analogue Output 2 (+)	Same as Output 1	According to positions of OUT2 and start point jumpers. See note 2!
M	Signal Ground (-)	Connected to G0 via PTC fuse	See note 1!

Note 1: The ground terminal is used as negative power supply DC input or AC phase ground G0 (halfwave rectifier). The signal ground M, protected by a PTC resistor, is the same as power ground G0 (permitting a 3-wire configuration). A single transformer may be used for the entire system.

Note 2: aSENSE™ can deliver a voltage or a current loop for OUT1/OUT2. To change between voltage and current output mode the hardware jumpers are used. There is one jumper for OUT1 and one for OUT2, so that one output can be a voltage output and the other a current output. Both, voltage output and current output, can have start points 0 % (0-10 VDC or 0-20mA) or 20% (2-10 VDC or 4-20mA). The same start point is used for both outputs. See the function manual.